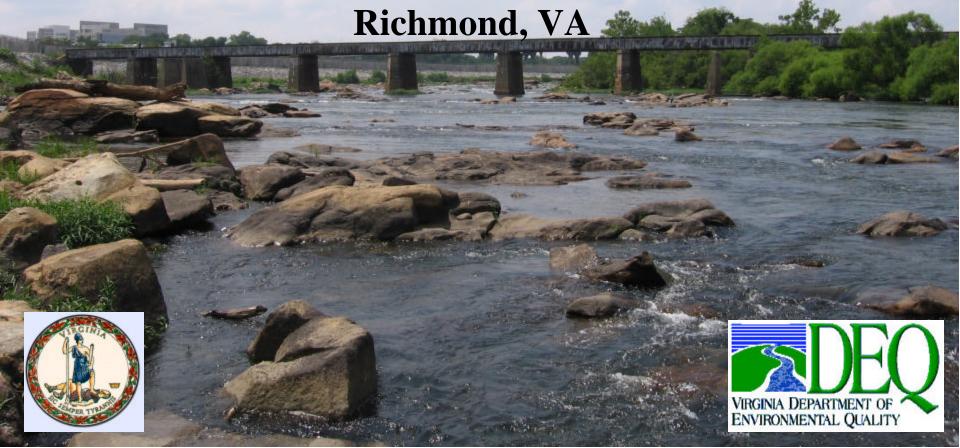
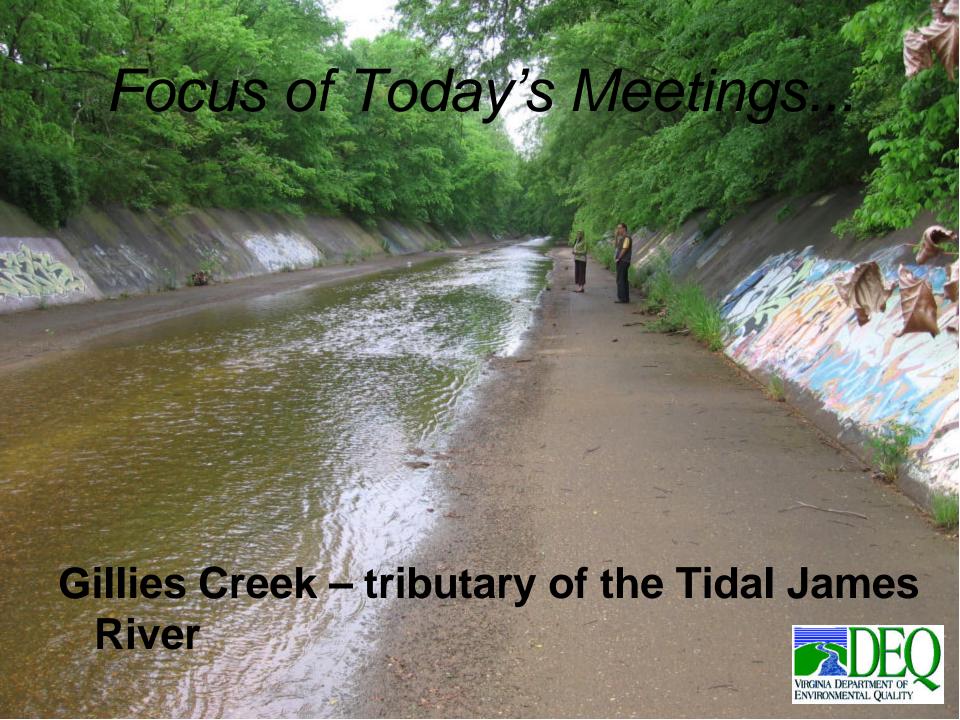
<u>Bacteria TMDL Development</u> <u>James River – City of Richmond</u>

Q&A and Public Meetings

June 30, 2010



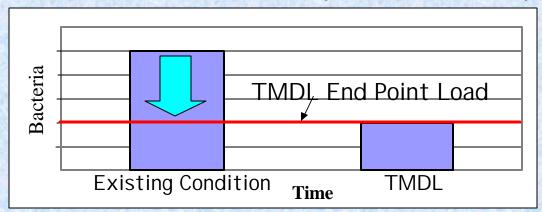


What is a TMDL?

TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load = maximum amount of a pollutant that can exist in a waterbody without violating water quality standards (WQS)

WLA + LA + MOS = TMDL TMDL example: 2.39E+12

WQS = numeric or narrative limits on pollutants that ensure the protection of human health and of aquatic life (= endpoint)



Reducing existing bacteria load to the TMDL end point load is expected to restore water quality.



Why are TMDL studies necessary?

TMDLs must be developed for water bodies that do not meet water quality standards (impaired waters) per Clean Water Act.

The pollutant of interest in this TMDL is Bacteria

- Impaired waters occur throughout Virginia in lakes, streams, and tidal waters.
- In Virginia, ~1100 TMDLs due by 2020

TMDL Endpoint

- In any TMDL, the "endpoint" is the water quality standard (WQS) for the given pollutant
- There are 2 WQSs for bacteria in free-flowing waters (E.coli is indicator organism):
 - 126 cfu/100 ml geometric mean
 - Cannot have any violation of the standard
 - Minimum of 4 samples in a month ~1/week
 - 235 cfu/100 ml instantaneous sample
 - 10.5% violation of the standard is allowed
 - No minimum sample # required



What information is used to develop a TMDL?

- Bacteria monitoring data
- Popula wildlif DGIF,
- All of this information was shared during the first two public meetings and

scrutinized in the first 2

- Affect
- Bacte
- Land
- comment periods
- DEQ permit data
- DEQ spill response and remediation data



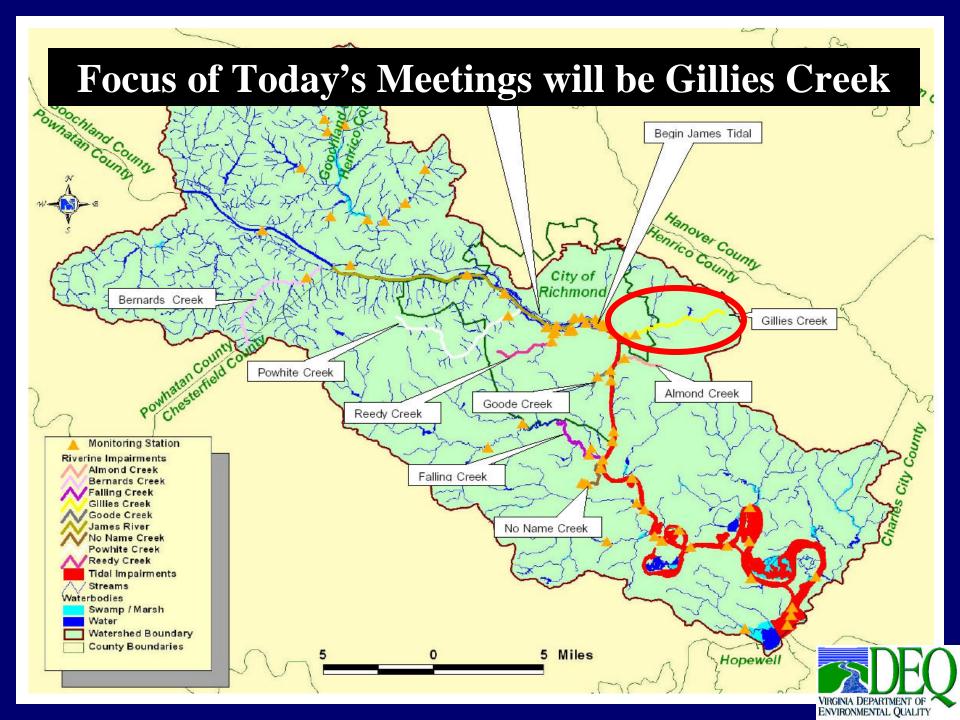
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A "Brief" Recap of this TMDL Development...

- Kickoff meeting (5 James TMDL studies introduced) 4/2006
- First TAC meeting 7/2006 & public meeting 8/2006
- Second TAC held 3/2007
- Triennial review DEQ delayed further TMDL development for the SWCB's decision on primary contact standard (no change to standard was made)
- (2) "Final" public meetings held 3/2009 for draft v76
- By December 2009, new draft led to another public comment period on revised draft v77
- Issues related to Gillies Creek bacteria reductions led DEQ to request EPA for an extension of May 1, 2010 Consent Decree deadline (granted – extended deadline is Oct. 1, 2010)
- Negotiations continued through late winter and spring 2010
- Public Meetings on revised TMDL v79 6/30/2010

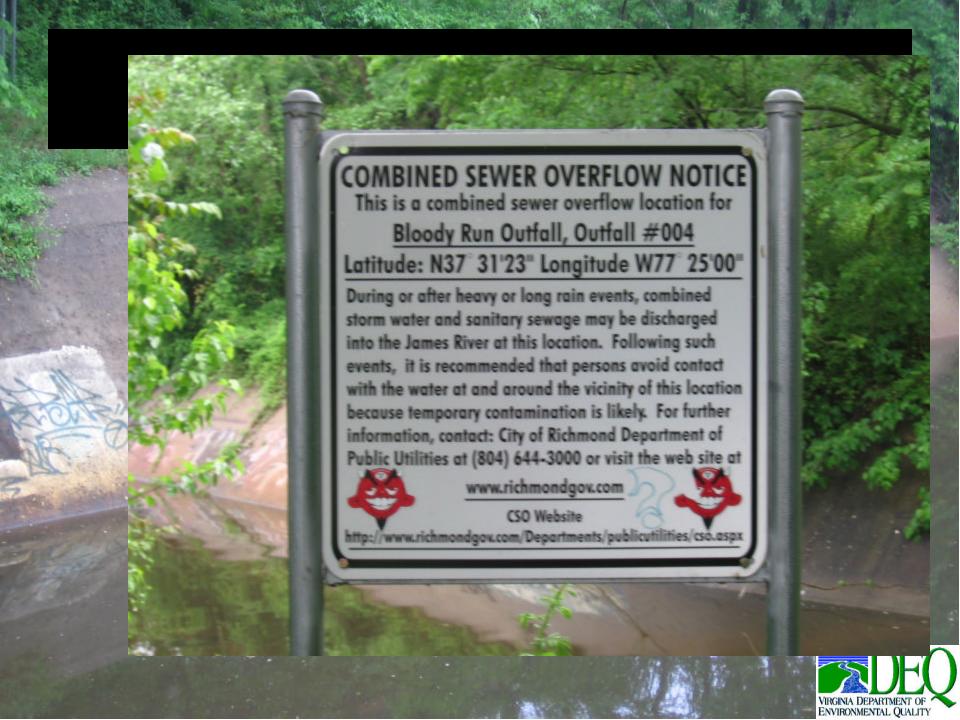


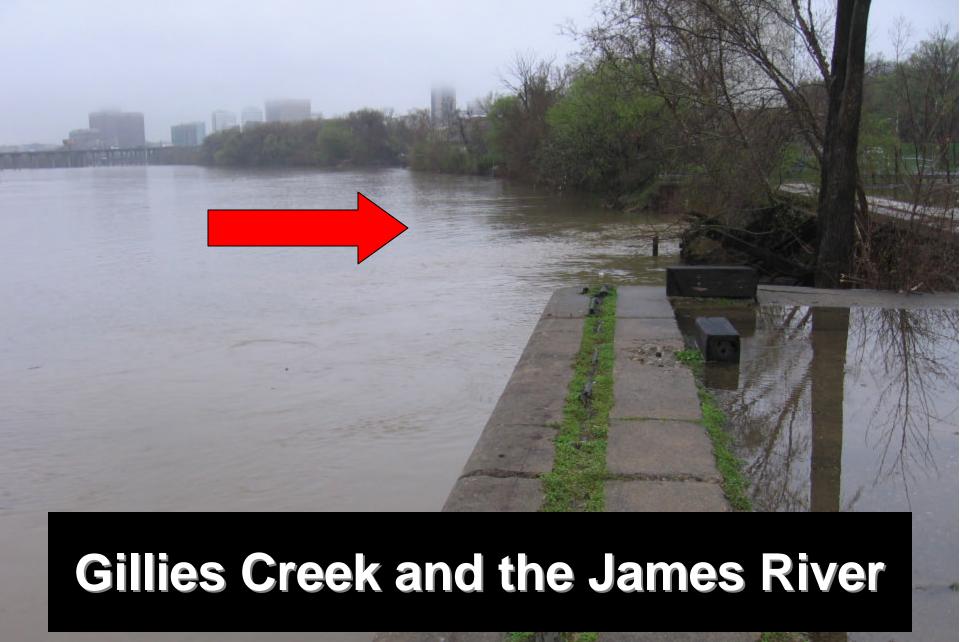


Gillies Creek

- Lower 1.7 miles of creek channelized in 1960s
- Lower portion of creek has 6 CSOs (Combined Sewer Overflows) owned by City of Richmond – rainfall events result in combo of stormwater and untreated sewage discharged to stream
- Upper portion (un-channelized) has 1 CSO and Pump Station (Henrico Co)
- Gillies Creek final TMDL must meet WQS which calls for 95% reduction of bacteria beyond the City or Richmond's Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) for CSOs









Virginia's TMDL Development Process

- Public notice for TMDL development
- ☑ TMDL study
- ☑ Public notice for Draft TMDL (v79)
- Submit final TMDL to SWCB 9/2010
- Submit final TMDL to EPA no later than 10/1/10 (...or EPA resumes responsibility)
- Implementation Planning
- Implementation
- ==> **Many opportunities for public input and participation! **



Questions?

Presentations and other handouts available at:http://www.deq.virginia.gov/tmdl/mtgppt.html

Draft Report Link:

https://www.deg.virginia.gov/TMDLDataSearch/DraftReports.jspx

Please send written comments or questions to:

DEQ - Piedmont Regional Office Attn: Margaret Smigo 4949-A Cox Road Glen Allen, VA 23060

Email: Margaret.Smigo@deq.virginia.gov

TMDL Website: http://www.deq.virginia.gov/tmdl



